FLORIDA'S WONDER.

The Search for the Pillar of Smoke.

PIONEERING IN A BOAT.

The Cacique in a Liquid Paradise.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

Failure to Penetrate the Mystery by Water.

OLD CHANNELS COMPLETELY CHOKED.

The Morasses Probably Once Inhabited.

St. MARK'S, August 5, 1877. The HERALD's exploring party, which was sent to Plorida to locate the mysterious wonder known to the atives as the "swamp volcano," was obliged weeks igo to suspend operations by the increasing sultriness of the season and the innumerable reptilian and insectiverous pests attending it, many of which are of a deadly nature. chief aim of the expedition remained unattained I have awaited the proper time for renewing the work before sending you any further accounts of results. As you are aware the effort of last winter was avowedly only a preliminary one-little more than a reconnois sance. As the public, however, by letters addressed to the HERALD, has shown a desire to know more of it, I enclose you some leaves from my journal de voyage, which conclude the description of the examination made of the Wacissa River in search of a bayou leading in the direction of the Monumental Island.

This expedition has involved the expenditure of large sums of money. The equipment of a second one, so that success may be assured, will demand even greater outlay. The nature of the country is perplexing enough to daunt Humbeldt, and the difficult les it presents cannot be surmounted by any ordinary

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE EXPLO-

PALMETTO CAMP, ON THE WACISSA, June 15, 1877. The Cacique is moored in a miniature harbor, densely invested with overhanging thickets, where she the soft ripples that break from the gentle current of the river. She has been relieved of her burden of the stores of the expedition, and they are piled on the shore. The negroes are busily employed in erecting my but and in gathering fuel for the fire, on which will shortly be cooking a fine mess of mullet and trout and a fat raft duck, which fell a victim to my shotgun. I recline under a canopy of the wildest and most luxuriant foliage. It is studded with the milky white blossoms of the Cherokee rose and the chalices of the bioscome of the Cherokee rose and the Chances of the honeysuckle, radolent of the richest perfume. The air is laden with their fragrance. Clambering up on some of the loftiest limbs of the bays and maples, they form a dense, tangled mass—a woof which affords as complete a shelter as one could desire at midday in a semi-tropical clime. The perfect shade seems to fill the atmosphere with a cool sense of seclusion which is a grateful relief from the glare of the sun on yonder white and glassy waters. Through the low arch of the trees, under which floats the Cacique, there gleams a splendor from thoir surface which is not the less glerious because I am protected from its burning ardor. The river seems an emb diment of the pure essence of beauty, of nature's petry. On its shore and around me stand tail palmettees, more slender and more stately than the rest of the wood, rearing their symmetrical gray trunks like patricians among picmakes their outstretched palms, glinting like bur-uished scales of mult in flocks of stray sunshine, to rustle and tremble, as if with inten-sity of emotion, and there seems something buman about them. They are overshadowed The paimetto has a beauty peculiarly its own, and which not even the date can trench upon, although magnolas here are noble growths, however, such as render one inclined involuntarily to make an apotheosis and stately a court. Their trunks are stupendous, and support whole colonies of the richest green moss and ens. Their shining, onve-tinted leaves impart a bronze hue to the forests, which relieves the brilliant versure of the maples and blokories. The fishermen, subbed this sunt "The Peach-tree Camp," but on what pretence I do not know. Perhaps the absence of the

On May 30 the HEBALD party was carried down the river at a rapid rate by the smooth current and the muscles of the "gondoliers." Just below the island which—so limpid is the water—seems to be affoat on the lake-like expanse at the head of the river, is a deep and beautiful spring, bubbling up through many fathoms, but distinctly recognizable at the surface. but for the shadows of cypresses and oaks cast over it would be brilliant. In keeping with the vulgar spirit of the "poor white trash" the lovely wonder has the most unpostical of names, "Scroggins' Landing." If Scroggins were inclined to be a poet, what a source of inspiration he has at his very door! For, behind what looks like an impenetrable phalanx of cypresses is ensconced his humble but, and the bellowing of his cattle echoed strangely over the sleeping waters. At this point the "flat pincy woods" extend nearly to the river's bank, but below it, for miles, the forest which bounds the vision is wholly within the realm of the Wacissa. Its aspect reminded me of nothing so strongly as Mayne Roid's pen-pictures of the bayous of the inundating Amazon. The famed Ocklawaha does not present any wilder or more lavish of nature's decorations than the lovely shores that slowly grew and laded to my eye as we glided with the current, the boatman's pole never falling to "shoot," the Cacique so that her prow as steadily pointed her course as the magnetic needle the Pole Star. Ere we had passed far below the head of the river we gazed down into many another bottomiess spring, in which the lower depths were darkened by noble trout, partriarchs of their kind, sailing about as unconcernedly as if they were Jake, the master, frequently the bow and drove his gig into a finny monster. Sometimes, however, the game proved to be an impudent gardah and he was knocked off the barbs with execrations of disgust, Juto several of these fountains I plunged my hand and the river, deliciously cool. The water, though filtered through limestone, had no aikaline taste.

HERALD expedition christens it anew, as indicated at the beginning of this letter, for the sake of its poetic

AMPHIBIOUS DENIZERS.
As we descended the river white cranes frequently. rose from the drift along the shore, gallinules and toots dashed shricking through the butrushes, sprayine the water with their feet; water turkeys dropped rom dead boughs into the water, vultures dapped heir heavy wings over deadly fens and we shot them for the sake of identification. Let us proceed as quietly as we might, however, we failed in the main atream to surprise an alligator. As we approached they might be heard slipping into the water. We dens, but just as we came within rifle range down they would go, so naturally and

immersed in water. They, too, had evidently learned to beware of the just haired of men, for they would wriggle off into the river in a moment with a slimy splash and rise no more.

Apropos, when we had just finished discussing the proportions of one of these reptiles one of my assist. ants related an adventure which made my flesh creep. "It was down on do Fenhalloway River," said he, "when de mancipation was yet a great way off.
My ole massa an dis chile was a fishin in de river; dat's to say, massa was a-lishin' an' I was a-polin' of de boat. You know how de river is, doesn't you? You know de palmettoes and bays what kinder hangs over de water. Well, one of dem de boat done has for to pass under, anybow-leastwise you can't go a-down de river 'less you poie her under it, de odder channel's so shaller. Well, me an' ole massa was a goin' thro' dyere, slow like. I'd seed a power of snakes dyere alore roun' de edge of de water. We was a-goin' along; nebber tinkin' 'bout nuffin-when, flop!-dyere fell a tremenjous moccasin, all coiled an' ready to strike, right in de middle of de boat. Why, chile, I tell you dis nigger war skeered dat nir fust time, shua 'null. De massa he seize hole de branches of a sweet gum an' swing hisself clean clar of de boat; an' he one hung dyere I doan' know how long. But I jis' watch dat air crittur in de boat. He look at me an' I look right smart at bim; but I seed him lit' his bead slowly an' slowly, as if he war gwine for to strike. All de time I war tryin' to run de boat ashore and was a-sayin' my prayers as fas' as ever I could; but when I see dat great flat head an' forked tougue an' burnin' eyes, while massa war a shoutin', 'Jump out de boat! jump out de boat!' I up wid de pole an' struck at de sarpint. Lord a-massa! I missed him an' do pole broke a big hole through de bottom. The water rushed in an' de snake doue make for dis nigger. I jump into dat river mighty quick an' wade for de shore up to de neck in mud an' water like de debbil would koten me. An' I declar de debbii would not a-skeered me more, nobow. De massa he turned as pale as a ghost. Massa war all wet an' nasty you, darkies, if dat snake had got into de river fore I got clean away he would a done fluished dis hyere So saying, he plied the pole, and I reflected that if he had once turned pale many sultry suns must have given him back a very generous tan, for he

SUBAQUEOUS WONDERS.
Not one of the least wonders we beheld was the myriad of snails. In some great abysses over which our boat glided, seeming more frail over such gaping peril, where there are no waterweeds, I could examine the bottom 100 feet below, as if the water the bottom 100 feet below, as if the water were a magnifying lens, and beheld it sprinkled with beautiful specimens of moliusk life. Their shells, under the peculiar effect of the aqueous medium of the light, gleamed with hues of the rainbow. Reaching my hand into the stream and lifting a handful of the long grass out of the water I found the blades bejowelled with these gems, which I could examine at leisure. No queen ever possessed so splendid a casket of ornaments as is the Wacissa River; but, alas! when taken from her depths, like ambitions which we achieve, they lose their lustre in the dulled perception of reality! J.ying on the bottom, too, we could decry brilliant hued lizards and black housed torrapins.

The negro's appeliations for many things in nature are extremely amusing. He designates a terrapin a "cooter," and one of the larger kind is an "alligator cooter." The "coot" is the "Blue Peter;" the cormorant is the "nigger turkey," the bittern is the "nigger boy." The alligator throughout the South is known to every one as the "gator." A woodpecker is a "pecker-wood.

CAPTURED TABLERS.
Some writers about Florida have doubted the existence of the rarest species of the woodpecker here— the ivory bill or view principalis. During each day of our voyage thus far I have frequently heard pairs of them hammering away at the dead trunks in the swampy edge of the stream. The blows which they deal the wood with their terrible beaks, sounding like a joiner at work, are unmistakable; but as a further evidence their infantile cries are conclusive. An hour ago Jake went in quest of a male and female across crept up on them very cautiously. He shot both of them so as to disable them and brought them over to camp triumphantly. Their anger is flores, and they keep up a shrill and dismal squalling all the time which might deceive a passer into the belief that I am trying to establish the "twin relic of barbarism" on the banks of the Waciesa. As I write my implacable prisoners they have been tied. With their apery cries and their persistent hammering they make me wish for "The Anvil Chorus" as more endurable.

INVERTED FORESTS.

The river for a distance of twelv is broad and majestic. The current is rapid but gentle, and while it sweeps onward bears scarcely a ripple on its surface except from a passing zephyr. Its bor-ders of venerable woods, which tise out of the water, are reflected with so much the aspect of reality that the beholder is fain to believe that he sees forests inverted, a phantasy which would better accord with ancient theories regarding China than with those of the present day, and to which "men as trees walking" could bear no comparison for intrinsic novelty.

A MAZE OF CHANNELS.

A singular feature of the Wagissa is that it grows narrower and parrower toward its mouth. Much more water seems to come from its source than is discharged into the Aucilla. The contraction of it banks, or rather of the morasses confining it—for it can scarcely be said to have banks except at certain points—begins at a string of islands, which are very picturesque, and, dividing the broad channel into maze of chutes, bewilder the voyager much as to his rightful course. Here are an infinite number of "runs" and bayous, which may lead away for miles, and then suddenly terminate in a bog or coze or be clogged by drifted timber, or their waters may sink in nother caverns to emerge again nobody knows where. Where they separate from the main stream they all appear equally broad and practicable, but alas! for him who trusts to their fair seeming alone. He may be allured by a bit of enchanting scenery in one the rapid current of another, but unhis guide wee will come of his error It will be like wandering without a light in the labyrinths of the Mammoth Cave. The Islands are covered with rank and brilliant vegetation. Rising from the smooth and limpid river abruptly, in which they are faithfully mirrored, they seem

— the baseless fabric of a droam.

Indeed, just before reaching them, near an ancient tree called King Cypress, which stands midway of the two shores in majestic loveliness, there is anchored a verit able floating isle. It is an accumulation of drift and allu vium, borne up by the lightness of the former and moored by the entanglement of the blades of the tall river grass growing from the bottom. In gazing at it I recalled the wooder of childhood when I first road of I recalled the wooder of Lag Toxoco. King Cypress is the hanging gardens of Lag Toxoco. King Cypress is so prominent and imposing a monarch that he is a landmark for a long distance to the voyager.

landmark for a long distance to the voyager.

THE BLACK WARRION.

Below Cedar Island, which is opposite some sacred mounds containing human bones, which I shall visit, we entered a curious portion of the river, whose character is well indicated by the plogs names fondly bestowed upon it by the fishermen. We made a detour through the Black Warrior Greek, which, although it joins the Wacissa, is for about a mile deterred from the marriage by the interpolion of an sland, and were swept along on its more rapid current right merrily. Its water is like ink and at many points it has no discoverable bottom. The very mystery of its depth and other scorets possibly hidden beneath its black surface thrilled me uncomfortably. As we pushed along the feeling was not mitigated by beholding just across our bows a gigantic alligator swimming leisurely from one side to the other.
Without exaggoration he was undoubtedly twenty feet

in length and we did not feel very eager to attack him, but I nevertheless raised my rifle and fired. The ball glanced from the apex of his buck rose again as if curious to ascertain who was triffing with him, and then finally disappeared. Jake declared that had we been in the Pinbook River we would have neen compelled to assume the defensive. The "gaters" of the Wacissa have been hunted so persistently that range down they would doubt a moment attersaily, one would doubt a moment atterwards if his eyes had not deceived him. A more re
pulsive spectacle, however, were the huge, glistening
meccasins, basking on logs or limbs that were half—
ural silence, broken only by the frequent slipping of a

moccasin from a log into the sinister river, from

THE DEVIL'S ELBOW.

We were now in the "Devil's Elbow." Such is the significant name given a tortuous and shallow chan-nol, paved with profound mud and clogged with a most riotous growth of rank smelling vegetation. The boatman's pole sank nearly its full length in the cozy bottom and we barely crawled through a dense muss of wild potate vines, growing was but an initiation to tribulation. We were wenderwhen we reached the upper end of the "Goose Pas-ture," where it suddenly becomes wider than ever. The water is here very shallow and crowded with a dense growth of grazs and rushes, over which the boat must be forced patiently and by slow degrees. The bottom is soft and treacherous, and often the boatman with violent exertion thrusts his pole far down, imagining he is making great progress, when in attempting to extricate it he pulls the boat back further than it had advanced. It may be believed that the profanity here superinduced might justify vesting the title to the whole of this portion of the river in His Plutonic Majesty. The "Pasture" is a tavorite feeding place for nearly a solitude. Luckily for the crew of the Cacique the river is now full of water and she glided tol-HELL'S HALF ACRE.

Our misery was not yet over, however, for as the "Devil's Elbow" inducted us into the 'Goose Pasture' so "Hell's Half Acro" was the gauntlet by which we escaped. It was indeed the slimiest, softest coze through which we have yet navigated. Had it not been for high water it would have detained us many hours, but we safely emerged from five miles of dis gusting toil much earlier than I had hoped. It was just at the end of the sort of purgatory which I have described that I recognized by the character of the forest the point where the line of exploration of the Herald camp at Sink o' Pinhooks terminates. I made a reconnoisance of the morase and along the edge of the open water with great care, and we run a little way the west side. Stemming its current a short distance we found it to be quite rapid, although divided into many smaller volumes. At length the became so numerous as to perplex me, and I determined to proceed down the Waciesa and establish my camp before further exploration. We are now here, and to-morrow I hope to have gone far toward ascertaining whether the island discovered in January can

be reached from this side. IN THE MYSTERIOUS DAYOU. June 16 .- Yesterday morning, a little after the break of day, poles and paddles, not "boots and saddles," was sounded in the Herald camp. The Cacique, relieved of much of her cargo, which was left in charge of her cook, moved lightly up stream until we reached the mouth of the bayou, which had been entered on the previous day. As soon as we left the Wacissa the landscape became wilder. The waters of the stream are of a dark, tawny hue, and their depth very great Very frequently the poler could find no bottom, but the trees were so near on either side that the boat was easily propelled.

QUERY FROM THE MASTER-"Is there any bottom

"Not a spec', sab." "Well, how is it now?" "Well, dey's a little spec', sab." OBSTRUCTIONS.

At first, after safely threading a labyrinth of chutes which had be wildered me, the bayou presented a clear avenue for voyage of discovery; but this continued not long. Penetrating the region west of the Wacissa about two miles the channel began to be dangerously set with snags, and frequently the boat, in making headway against the whirling current, would have been wrecked had she not been carefully fended from the visible perils in her way. We could not always avoid those which were hidden under the black water, and sudden shocks and the quivering of the Cacique frequently alarmed us greatly. Turning a bend in the channel we were unexpectedly checked by beholding an enormous tree lying across it, just as it had fallen after having been slowly deprived of support by the AN UNLECKY RECONNOISSANCE.

While part of the crew were employed in cutting brough the barrier, I, with Jake, landed on a small knob of terra firms, which was luckily near at hand. We advanced into the forest straight northward, finding the water through which we waded only about two feet deep, but the shrubbery and vines were so dense as to be almost impenetrable. Our object was to find some mark of our former survey eastward of the islands, so as to compare the course of the bayou with its bearings. After we had gone a short distance from the boat the jungle was so dark and entangled that it became apparent to me that the exploration might be better expedited by following strictly the sinuosities of the bayous and not trusting to or wasting time upon the uncertainty of wandering on foot in such a trackreached because of our encountering several full grown moccasins that seemed little disposed to avoid us. Their proportions were such as I had heard described, but had not before believed in. We pushed forward a mile, taking pains to break twigs along the path we made and occasionally to blaze a tree. In certain noisome fens, where the water seemed eternally stagnaut, covered ith a hideous green stime, swarms of mosquitoe and sand flies beset us, and our misery became indescribable. Plainly, it was too late in the season for edestrian exploration to be practicable. The attenant perils and torments were too much like what I had ilways believed were reserved only for the dominion cussing the prudence of abandoning this reconnois-sance away from the boat we thoughtlessly proceeded few steps onward without the precaution of marking our course. We concluded to turn back, and then imagine our consternation on finding no clew to the proction whence we came! We searched for it in vain. For a moment the sensation of being lost rushed over me, and I realized a new phase of horrer. The predicament was not desperate, however, for I had the rifle and discharged it into the air. The wind soon bore back a faint reply from the boat, and we set out to return. After going a short distance in obedience to the signal we were gratified by coming upon the landmarks which we had made but had so

The tree which impeded the voyage had been cut way. The channel new presented obstacles which from more and more frequent. For a mile the axe was piled vigorously, as the bow of the Cacique was run igninst log after log which had firmly anchored against the bases of the cypresses on the opposite sides of the stream. The loud strokes started huge owls from their roosts, and whenever these moping denizens of seliude were seen the negroes were eager to put an end to their existence. Their sayings disclosed an amusing kind of superstition. While faneying that I was intent only on the progress of the Cacique they talked about a curious species of fairies whom they denominate "do ole folks," using expressions whose oddity and aptness it is almost impossible to reflect. One of them declared that he believed that the owis were "ole felks." When he saw one in the woods he was always terribly frightened, and "mus" kill him right off, 'loro he do dis chile eny mischief.''
Another averred that he believed the "ole folks" had made him such as he was, "a good-for-nuffle, no count nigger." Kobolds and goblins do not hold a stronger place in the imagination of the Dalecarlian than do the "ole folk" in that of the freedman, as I found by subsequently listening to their unrestrained

The bayou widened for a long distance and appeared The bayou widened for a long distance and appeared to be almost free of impediments. While silently gliding along we saw more than a score of alligators. Most of them were of huge dimensions, and their audacity showed that they were unused to the sight of man. We abstained from firing at them, except when we were cortain of dealing instantaneous death, for a battle with one of these monsters, whose experience of man has not rendered him cowardly, is no joke. Only the strongest boat can resist the violence with which the powerful tail is wielded, and even then it is likely to be filled with water in the wild struggle and sink. A party of negroes a year ago sailed up the Pinnook River, accompanied by a dog. They were pursued by several gigantic alligators and became so alarmed that they threw the dog overboard as a sop to the enemy.

The chase was immediately diverted, but the victim, swimming gallantly, reached the shore first and barked at his pursuers.

wildly luxuriant, as if nature had abandoned hersell to inebriate prodigality. The forest is a network of trees, vines and mosses. The brightest tints of green, the most ghostly shades of gray mingle, and to the eye used to sober landscapes in temperate climes, the effect is unreal. Great, anake-like cables of rattan stretched over the boat from tree to tree, on which the funereal moss hung in heavy folds, like veritable shrouds, despite the sheeny masses of living foliage to which they ding. The splendor of summer glory is all reflected in the sombre bayou on which we float, and this gor-geous world of vegetation seems strangely fantastic, beauty run riot, like the landscapes of dreams.

It was long after high noon when the Cacique was water. On the trunk a fire was kindled and a few fish, caught during the voyage, were fried and the tea steeped. After the repast, which was brief, the pioneers were kept busy at the bow of the boat, as the bayou grew rapidly more narrow. About three miles from the Wacissa it became shallow and was crowded with a great many little isles, or groups of cypresses. The Cacique could barely squeeze through the overhanging brush. What appeared the larger channel was found to be impracticable, and we returned half a mile to try the other. Gliding into the maze of islands we soon lost our reckening, and were unable even with the compass to determine how we were to return. We pursued sev eral different arms of the bayon as far as we could, but each one disappointed our hope. They either ter-minated in cozes through which neither man nor boat could pass or "runs" full of dead trees and drift.

REMARKABLE TRACES OF MEN. Along one of these I waded for a considerable distauce, and was surprised to find the decayed remains of failen trees, whose trunks had apparently been once severed with dull instruments. They were more interesting, as the cutting had evidently freed the channel of obstructions at the time it was done. I sent a man further northward to look for trace of the HERALD lines of exploration. He reported the channel more and more choked as he advanced, and indications here and there on the failen timber of the use of axes or hatchets. But I judged from his expressions that a Herculean labor could not again make the stream bear a cause much further toward its source. He had found certain blazed trees a mile northward. They undoubtedly indicate a line of exploration which I described in a previous letter as passing south of the Isle of Baal.

INFERENCES.

It is probable that spots in this region were once inhabited. The monument is unquestionably the work of human hands. An important feature of the Isie of Baat singularly enough escaped mention by me in my former description of my visit to it. The soil exhibits still signs of ancient cultivation. It is a well-known fact that in Florida the earth preserves artificial corrugation upon its surface for generations. In a note in Theodore Irving's "Conquest of Florida" it is remarked. Certainly the Isle of Baal was once furrowed—whether by the Indians for the cultivation of maize, or by inbitants whose identity, more mysterious, mains unknown. As a further illustration of the pecultar ceramic quality of the soil of Florida it may be mentioned that somewhere in the peninsula there is an ancient canal or fortification which dates back far beyond the scope of tradition.

REFURNING.

At last we by chance found the main bayou once more, after having proved futile all hope of ascending higher by the other channels. Night had stolen suddenly upon us. It was inst growing dark. I determined to await the rising of the moon and continue our voyage to camp by its light. The man at the bow held a great torch. The current bore us rapidly along with the help only of a paddle. Our only fear was lest we should run on the back of a large alligator, and this catastrophe nearly happened several times. A noisy plunge but a few feet ahead of the Cacique would often startle us, and Jake would exclaim under his breath, "The nasty rascal!" with other expletives unrecordable. Thus drifting we were nearly to the Wacissa when the moon peeped over the cypresses, and the pole was once more plied. The camp was reached a little after midnight. Today the members of the expedition have indulged in needed rest. To-morrow we will slowly ascend the river, examining the western shore and penetrating into other tributaries as far as possible.

THE SPARCH HAPPLED FOR THE PRESENT. INDIAN MOUND, June 17, 1877 .- The Cacique was under way betimes this morning, and in ascending the river we have run into twenty small bayous only to find most of them leading into impenetrable morasses. I sent the men to explore each of them a short dis tance, in order to ascertain whether by carrying the Cacique on their shoulders they could launch it again, hoping that other bayous might be river. They found that this was frequently true, but they afforded no continued thoroughfare and the portages were so numerous and difficult as to dis-

disappointed, because the discovery of a water com-munication with the Isle of Baal or even with one of the hummocks adjoining it would render it eligible as a depot and camp to form the base of more as a depot and camp to form the base of more minute exploration of this strange region. The increasing warmth, however, is multiplying the pests of the season, and to remain here a few days longer would be to court torments such as people who dwell further north can scarcely At this writing I am beset by the mos persistent and sharp-billed mosquitoes and sand flies that I ever encountered, and if slight ebuilitions of temper have not contributed to make some of the expressions in my story rather eccentric it is not their

IN BAD COMPANY.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning a pane of glass was broken in the shoe shop of Thomas Mur. phy, No. 558 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, and \$7 worth of shoes were stolen. The act was witnessed by the proprietor of the store, who gave the alarm, and arrested three young men in the vicinity. The pris-oners gave their names as John E. Budington, aged oners gave their names as John E. Budington, aged nineteen years; William Murray, twenty-two years, and Philip Colgan, aged fifteen years. None of the stolen property was found in their possession, but Budington had a pair of brass knuckies with him. The latter named prisoner, who is a son of Rev. William Ives Budington, of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, was arranged before Poites Justice Walsh, in company with the other accused. He was represented by Counselor F. E. Dana, who went bail for him in the sum of \$2,000 to answer the charge of suspicion of burglary and of carrying concealed weapons. The examination was set down for September 18. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The counsel stated that the charge of burglary as against young Budington was without foundation. The latter had been drinking during the night and fell in with Murray and Colgan, on Vanderbilt avenue, but he had no knowledge of their thieving designs. He has never been in similar trouble before.

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JOHN McDONALD, Agent, 8 Battery place. CENERAL TRANSATIANTIC COMPANY, TARREST PROBLEM FOR A STATE OF THE COMPANY OF THE TRANSATIANTIC COMPANY, TARREST OF THE COMPANY OF THE TRANSATIANTIC COMPANY, THE TRANSATIANT OF THE TRAN

For freight or passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. MATCH THIS EVENING TELEGRAM YESTER-DAY, INTERNATIONAL RIPLE MATCH, PIRST DAY, SI,000,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
North GERMAN LLOYD
Noteamship line besween New York, Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen.
ODER. ... Saurday, Sept. 15 NECKAR, Sai'day. Sept. 29
HEIMANN, Sai's, Sept. 22 | WERER Saurday, Oct. 6
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen -Pirst cabiu, \$100, gold; second cabin, \$80, gold; steorage, \$50, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steorage certificates, \$30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHES & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

w rates.
Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

GIV OF BERLIN.

CITY OF BERLIN.

September 12, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.

CITY OF BIUSSELS.

CAbin, 580, 580 and 5100, gold. Retearn tickets on favora ble terms. Steerage, 528, currency. Drafts at lowest rates Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidables.

JOHN G. DA LE, Agent.

IS and 33 Broadway. New York.

IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
THE INTERNATIONAL RIPLE MATOR
AT CREADMOOR.
THE



UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing on TUENDAY.
trom pier 53 North River, foot of Charles st.
NEVADA.—Sept. 18, 25, P. M. | WYOMING, Oct. 2, 14, P. M.
IDAHO...—Sept. 25, 7 A. M. | WISCONSIN, Oct. 9, 7 A. M.
Cabin, \$55, \$95 and \$75, currency.
Intermediate, \$40, Steerage, \$33.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway,
Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, Angland, France and Germany at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID MAIL STEAM, Ship NEVADA, Captain Gadd, sails from pier 53 North River, foot of Charles St., for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Theeday, September 18, at 2 30 F. M. Superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate and steerings passengers at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadation for Cabin, intermediate and steerings passengers.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, SWIZZER, LAND, &C., &C., VIA ROTTERDAM.

Sceamer SCHULTEN.
September 27
Steamer MAAS.
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. ndlic.
Trips regular, rates low, comfort and living period.
For fred ht.
For fred ht.
FUNCII, EDYF & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
OB Condway
(Morris' European Express)

ANCHOR LINE—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW
ANCHORIA, Sept. 15, 11 A.M. CALIFORNIA, Se. 29, 10 A.M.
BOLIVIA, Sept. 12, 3 P.M. ETHIOPIA, Oct. 6, 3 P.M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOUL OR DERRY.
Gabin, \$15 to \$90, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, \$35; Steerage, \$25.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON,
UTOPIA, Sept. 19, 2 P. M. [A JASATIA, Sept. 29, 10 A.M.
Cabin, \$55 to \$70; Steerage, \$25.

Cabin Excursion tackets at reduced rate.
Draits issued for any amount at current rate.
Company, piers, Nos. 20 and 21. North Rayer, New York,
IENDERSON BROS., Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the lane routes recomended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., noing south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

mended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queeustown all the year round.

ADRIATIC September 22, 4 ? M. HRITANNIC September 23, 10 A. M. CELTIC Good of the Color of the Color of the Celtific Good of th A degree of comfort fitting of the fitting apply at the For inspection of plan and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

age \$25. Apoly to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, STEERAGE TICKETS AT 45 BROADWAY AND AT THE COMPANY'S PLER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., N. E. NATIONAL LINE-PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
POR SOUTHANPION AND LONDON,
Erm. Thad y, Soot. 20, 3 P. M.; Holland, Thad y, Sect. 20, 3 P. M.; Cabin and steerings passage and draits from £1 noward, issued at very low rates. Company's office, 40 Broadward, f. W. J. HURST, Manager.

F. W. J. HURST, Managor.

(TREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE
TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT,
Suiling from pier 18 East silver as follows:
CORNWALL, stamper.
Theaday, September 25
SOMERSET, Western.
Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Meerage, \$30;
return tickets at Tavorable rates; prepaid steerage, estificates, \$20. Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

L WRIGHT & CO., OB South st.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for Plymouth, Cherbourg and handburg.

LESSING ... sept. 20 | HERDER ... Oct. 4
FRISIA ... Oct. 11
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England: Pirst Usbin, Pitt, gold; Second Cabin, \$80, gold; Secong Cab, Currency.

RUNHARDF & CO., C. B. RICHALD & BOAS, General Passanger Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE, Question of the Company of the Com

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS. PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-

For CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH GOLUMBIA, OREGON, &C., sailing from pier fook of Canal St., North Siver. For SAN FRANUISCO, via RETHMUS OF FANAMA. Steamship COLUMBIA, Steamship COLUMBIA, Steamship COLUMBIA, Steamship COLUMBIA, Steamship ALASKA. Steamship ALASKA. Steamship ALASKA. ST. SANDWICH ISLANDS, From SAN FRANCISCO TO SONDWICH ISLANDS, FOR INCOMPANIES OF STANDS OF STAN

N. T., HAVANA AND KEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE Stoamers leave pier No. 3 North filver at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA. Reynolds. Saturday, Sept. 15 CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deaken Wednesday, Sept. 16 CITY OF VERA CRUZ, AND NEW ORLEANS, via Havana, Progress. Campeachy, Stayana and Tamples. CITY OF MEHIDA. Reynolds. Saturday, Sept. 16 Steamers leave New Orleans September 23 and October 14 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

WEEKLY LINE FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., AND Brunswick, Go., sailing every Friday from pier 20

TEW ORLEANS DIRECT,—THE CROMWELL LINE at 30 clock? M. from pler 9 North River.

Through bits of lading given to Mobile and principal points on the Mississiphi River, For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st. FOR NASSAU, N.P.—REGULAR MAIL STRAMSHIP CAROND LLET will sail from plor 16 East River, Satur-day, October 6, at 31, M. M. PERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

POR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MAIL STEAMSHIP CLEBOPATRA will sail from pier 17 East River, Saturday, September 16, at 3 P. M. For treight or bassage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st. HALIPAN, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.4 Steamship CORTES will leave pier 10 North River, Pri-day, September 21, at 3 P. M., For Iralists or passage apply to ULARK & SEAMAN, 50 West st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing from pier 37 North River, for NOEFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, TUES-DAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATUEDAYS, at 8 P. M., connecting with the Virgiula and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic road, and with the company at seam line to interior ports in New Beam of Virginia and Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic road, and with the company at seam line to interior ports in New Beam and Virginia and Samuel to interior ports in New Beam and Washington N. C. (via Norfolk), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUEDAY, LEWES, Del. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and PRIDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Marvisand and Delaware radicade, and for REHOBOTH BEAUTI and OUSAN CITY. Through pessenger tiesers and belie of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norton, &c., at 's per control of the Company of Company (via Marvis and Company (via Marvis and Company).

**AORGAN'S LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, NO TEXTERNAL CONTROL OF COMPANY AND THE COMPANY AND COMPANY AND COMPANY AND COMPANY.

lows - Steamship GENERAL WHITNEY ... Wednesday, Sopt. 12 Steamship ALGHRS ... Saturday, Sept. 13 For New Orleans direct, transferring ... Saturday, Sept. 13

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North fliver, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:

POR HAVANA.—THE SPLENDID NEW MAILS to smooth of the stormer NIAGARA, Captain Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from piler 17 East River, on Thursday, September 20, as a clock; has magnificent accommodations for passengers, JAMES B. WARD & CO., Agenta, 113 Wall st.

MATCH THIS.

MATCH THIS.

CIRCULATION EVENING TELEGRAM VESTERDAY, INTERNATIONAL RIPLE MATCH,
FIRST DAY, 81,000.

BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS AND WEST INDIES,—THE
Belegant mail steamer CANIMA is intended to sail for
liar muda on Thursday, September 27 and October 11, makthat close connection there with royal mail steamer for St.
Thomas, W. I. This is now the most direct mail and passenger route to the West Indies. For pa-sage apply to A.
E. OUTERBERIGGE, Agent, 29 Broadway. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, 29 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT

Rey West—CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will sail Saturday, Soptember 15, at 3.P. M., from,
pier 20, East River. Through rates of freights and bills of
lading given over all railroads in the states and to Corput

Christi, Braces Santiago, Reckport and Brownsylle,
Freigut for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport. For
freight and passage (having superior accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. A -SARATOLA -DIRECT LINE VIA CITIZENS
A dilbe new palace deamers from sier 40 North Elver.
Fare through, \$2 50. Excursion dickets, good for three mouths, \$4.

Mouths, \$4.

A. "TROY HOATS.—CITIZENS" LINE FOR TROY North, East and West. Fare lower than by any other route; entitlely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Sarataga excepted), \$6.6 P. M., from pier 49 North River, foot Laroy st. A.-MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, GORN-A. wall, Newhurg, Pought easie, Rondout and Kingston, leaves pier 39, North River (Vestry st.). daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyin by the boars of the Brooklyn annex, leaving Jewell's wharf at 2:35 P. M. A -LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON A. Jones' Dock, (Cold spring), L. L.

The new and last steamer IDLEWILD will leave New York dnily (Sindays excepted) for the above places from pier 10 East River, toot of Wall st., at 3:15 P. M.: foot of 851 dt., Last River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cears. Excursion tickets, \$1. Tickets to all landings. 60 ceass. Excursion tickets, \$1. A LBANY AND TROV BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBART And DANIEL DREW leave Vestry street pler, North River, at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack ferry. West Point, Newburg. Poughteepsie. Rhinebeek, Saugerties. Catakill and Hudson. Close connection with New York Central Railroad for the West and with express trains for Saratoga. Montreal and other points North, To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, \$1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad ner received on board for passage. Free transfers from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Javell's whart (Fulton st.) at \$5.03 A, M. Tickets over New York Central and for Saratoga on the whart. CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS LEAVE DALLY from plor 42, toot of Canal st., at 6 P. M., for passon gers and freight. Fare \$1. Herths free.

POR CATSRILI, STUVESANT, &C.-STEAMER PESCORT, from Franklin st, North River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M., for freight and passangers. Fare \$1. Berths free. Rers. Fare SI. Berthairee.

PALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS East.—The mammoth palace atoamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leaves pier 28 North River daily (Sundaya, July 1 to September 16 inclusive), at 0 P. M. Tickets for sala at all principal tickets offices.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

The steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's dock) 2:30 P. M., pier 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 336 at. at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven rail-

FOR SOC.—COLD SPRING, NEW HAMBURG, MIL-ton, Poughteopsic and Highlands.—Steamor MONITOR leaves daily (Sundays excepted) pier 27 North River, foct Park place, 0:30 A. M. sharp, for freight and passengers.

JONG BRANGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

I ONG BRANGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

VIA NEW JERNEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing June 18, 1877. Seemiers leave New York, piers North River, foot of Rector at, connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch—6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M.; 3:45, 5, 6:15 P. M. Ocean Grove —9:39 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River—6:20, 9:30 A. M.; 3:44

THE NEW PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, VIA
Providence direct.—A WHOLE NIGHTS REST. ONLY
42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME. 60 MINUTES. The magnificant new steamers hassachusetts and RHODM
18 IAND, from pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren et., at 5 P. M.,
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE to Bostog
and all points East daily) except Sandays, at 5 P. M.,
Free transfer for panangers via either line to and from
Brooklyn by the beats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving
Jewell's wharf, Falton terry, at 4:25 P. M. TO PHILADELPHIA, VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 13 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadel

Double track, the most improved equipment and the fastest

time consistent with absolute asfety.

On and after July 25, 1877.

Express Frains loave New York via Desbrosses and Corbland street letries as follows:

290, 829, 9 0290 limited, 1029 A. M., 1, 4, 8, 6, 7 and
839 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7 and 839 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphias 338, 6, 7:29, 8, 838
and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 125 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7
and 7 35 P. M. and 12 Midright. On Sunday, 329, 8,
839 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midright.

Ticket offices, 298 and 944 Breadway, No, 1 Aster House
and lost of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sta; No. 4 Court st.
Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson at. Holokagi
Depot, Jorsey City. Emigrant Tieste office, No. 8 Bastery
place.

L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

L. P. FARMER, General Passonger Agent.

West Point or NewBurg Daily (Except Sundays).—Take regular Albany Line; return by down boat. Round tickets at excursion rates. See Day Line as vertisoment.

STOILAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.; Asoparate rooms: lowest ratek; olevator; watchman. WILLIAM H. MICHALES, 58-42 Commerce at., near Bleecker. Haberrs Warehouses, Stil AV., Phon 33D To H34th st.—Storage for furniture, baggage, goods and wares of every description, in separate closed compar-ments, always accessible. Office, 500 West Stilt et.

Match This Evening Telegram Tester Day, Infernational River MATCH,

PIGST DAY, SIGON,
PIGST DAY, SIGON,
FURNITURE,
RONZES, PAINTINGS
ALI, THE PURNITURE, BRONZES, PAINTINGS
Mirrore, Carpots, &c, contained in private residence
120 West 25d st., near 6th av., for sales:—Parlor Suits, covcred in sain, cost 8509, for \$175; Suits, in reps, \$55 and
\$25; Redroom Suits, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Washtaudd, Tables, Chairs, hair and apring Mattersees, \$150 at
\$40; Library and Dining Room Furniture, Baffet and Extension Table; China, Glass and Silver Ware; also magifficant resewood Plauoforte, cost \$900, for \$175. BAUMANN BROTHERS', 228 AND 230 HUDSON ST., Decrear Brooms is the most reliable and cheapest establishment in New York to buy Furniture. Carpets and Bedding, for each or installment. Special bargains offered this week.

ding, for each or installment. Opening the second of the s

M. very cheap, at the old place.

J. BENDALIA
for price list.

MAYOR THIS.

MORGULATION EVENING TELEGRAM YESTERDAY, INTERNATIONAL RIPLE MATCH,
PIEST DAY, 81,000. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Af JOHN H. JOHNSTON'S, 180 BOWERY, PAIR Ask carat Brilliants, very fine, \$1,000, cost over \$1,900; antalier pairs equally low; highest price paid for Silverware, Watches and dewelry; great bargains in Wedding Presents. AT 735 BROADWAY-MONEY ADVANCED ON DIA monds, watches, Jewelry, &c.; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought of diamonds, watches, &c. 735 Broadway, room 4

Bac: Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, GEORGE C. ALLEN, http://decay.noar.29th.st.

MCINCULATION EVENING TELEGRAM VESTEDDAY, INTERNATIONAL RIVING MATCH,
PHIST DAY, \$6,000.

MONEY FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silvervace, &c.; bought and suit back at a very small
advance.

GEORGE C, Abisso, Jeweller,
1,100 frondway, near 20th st.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND BLLLIARD TABLES IN Aperfect order, equal to new, at very low prices. H. W. COLLE NDER, 708 Broadway.

American Standard Blulliard Tables, NEW Annal second hand, at great bargains; Bagaretic and Bussian Bowling Tables; extra inducements new offred.

W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vessy st.

A FIRST CLASS 45CXO CARRON TABLE, WIRDH has been in orivate use for a short time, for sale cheap, Address CHAS KNAPPMANN, 1,500 3d av. March This, evening triegram vester-